### Amasements

CASINO 2 - 5:15 La Falote, DALA'S THEATRE - 2 - The Magistrate - 5:15 - Ti

GARRIEN THEATRE 2 - 8:15 Heartscase.

GARRIEN THEATRE 2 - 8:15 Secret Service.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 - 8 The Lady Slavey.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2 Beau Brummel 8:15 Dr.

Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2 - 8:15 The Girl from

Paria.
HOYT'S THEATRE 2 8:30 My Friend from India.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2 Minns von Barnheim8 Die Wilde Jagd.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE 2:15 8:15 Spiritisme.
KOSTER & BIAL'S 8 Vatdeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE 2 8:10 The First Gentleman of MURRAY HHLL THEATRE -2 -S-The Three Guards OLTMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville.
WALLACK S—2—5:15—For Bonnie Prince Charlie.
14TH RTREET THEATRE—2—8:15—Sweet Inniscarra

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#### Business Notices.

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# New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Crete. — Consul-General Lee telegraphs from Havana that Americans convicted of political offences in Cuba will be expelled from the island. — President Krüger has warned the High Court of the South African Republic to conform to the new law passed by the Volksraad. — The examination of Cecil Rhodes by the South African Committee was continued in London.

CONGRESS.—President McKinley sent the nominations of his Cabinet officers to the Senate, and they were confirmed without opposition: Mr. Hanna was sworn in as Senator Sherman's suc DOMESTIC.—President McKinley spent his first day in the White House principally in receiving callers, many prominent people coming to offer their congratulations; ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State. — Much

damage was done by storms in the Ohio Valley beavy rains have caused floods in Western rivers. Many ugly facts were brought to light in the Idaho Senatorial bribery investigation. Fire caused \$300,000 loss in Worcester, Mass.

A grain elevator was burned at Peoria, Ill., causing a loss of \$500,000. — Governor Bradley appointed Major A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, Ky., United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn. CITY.-James P. Kernochan, who was knocked

CITY.—James P. Kernochan, who was knocked down by a road wagon on Monday, died.

A Good Government club committee requested of Mayor Strong the removal of Police Commissioners Grant and Parker.

Mrs. Kate Lowry, the wife of a carpet worker, was found dead and terribly bruised, and her husband was arrested on suspicion of having beaten her to death.

Stocks were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain in the early morning; clearing during the day. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 35; average, 42.

the inauguration Number of the trionic, starch the appears to have met with cordial and instant com-mendation from the public, and sales continued all through the day yesterday, until the last copy was sold. There is an accumulation of additional orders, by tel graph and otherwise, from newsdealers, news companies and individuals; and a second edition of that great and manuauas; and a second catton of that grad-number has now been printed to meet the popular de-mand. The "Eleven Administrations" supplement represents several months of hard labor. It was printed in convenient form, and is deemed worthy of permanent preservation as a work of reference. Republicans may complete the conversion of some yet doubtin Democratic friend by serving upon him a copy of the "Eleven Administrations" supplement to the Inauguration Number of The Tribune of March 4th.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION PROBLEMS. Constitutions and laws are prone not to provide against remote contingencies. This is well enough, so far as trivial possibilities are concerned, but there are cases in which such neglect is unjustifiable. It is not wise, for example, to ignore the fact that the death of a President-elect would at least leave the succession open to discussion, and might produce dangerous complications. Secretary Sherman is on record, we believe, as holding that the Vice-President-elect would not have an impregnable constitutional title to the Presidency in that case, though he might succeed by common consent. He certainly could not take the office of President in succession to a President-elect who had never held it, nor could he take it by virtue of his quality as Vice-President-elect, which legally is not an official quality at all. But there is, on the other hand, much force in the argument that, having become Vice-President in strict accordance with the Constitution, he would immediately thereafter become President, in succession not to the deceased President-elect, but to the actual outgoing President, through whose removal by the expiration of his term the office had become vacant. In case both the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect should die, the question would become still more complicated, but in that emergency the same reason ing would seem to show that the outgoing Secre tery of State, whose term does not expire by limitation on a fixed date, would succeed in place of the outgoing President.

A state of affairs involving different problems would arise if the person designated for President at the popular election should die prior to the meetings of the electoral colleges. In that case, it may be said, the original deliberative function and independent choice of the electors would be restored; but it is extremely doubtful if popular opinion or the consent of the successful party would leave the decision to the electors. It is more probable that a National convention would be called to make a nomination which the electors would infallibly ratify. The range of possibilities might be still greater in the case of the electors having already met and voted for a candidate who was destined to die prior to the counting of their votes by Congress. For under those conditions it seems certain that the electors would have nothing further to do with the matter. In strict truth there would be no electors, for having met and acted they would have performed their sole function, would have ceased to exist officially, and would be beyond the possibility of resurrection. The proceedings following the death of Mr. Greeley throw little light on the subject, for he was an unsuccessful candidate; his death a few days after the popular election did not disturb

curious questions arose in the counting of the that is, "go in and out from gate to gate throughvotes in Congress, no important point was con- "out the camp, and slay every man his brother, clusively settled.

These are the serious problems-perhaps not to endanger the country in consequence of a us hope they will be content with re-enacting calamity which it is foolish to regard as too improbable to require consideration merely because it has never occurred. The death of Mr. Greeley soon after his defeat and the death of the elder Harrison soon after his inauguration forcibly suggest a contingency which the country will presumably not escape forever. It is the part of wisdom to provide against the dangers of a situation which may arise in any fourth year, and which is almost certain to arise in the indefinite future. And the time to propose the adoption of simple and efficient safeguards is at the beginning of a new Administration, when the machinery of Government is running securely in compliance with the Constitution, and there is ample time to establish the conditions of safety before the approach of another period of indecision.

### THE CABINET.

It does not seem to occur to most people that the Cabinet of President McKinley is one selected for work and not for display, or for the distribution of patronage. It is not a gathering of boys. Secretary Sherman was born before 1830, and Secretary McKenna after 1840, but the six remaining members were born between 1830 and 1840. The grand old veteran who was at the birth of the Republican party and entered Congress forty-two years ago as a Republican heads the list, and Attorney-General McKenna, of California, born in 1843, but since he was twenty-two years old highly esteemed as a lawyer, and in later years as a judge, is its youngest member. Messrs, Bliss and Gary were born in 1822, Professor Wilson in 1835, Secretary Gage in 1836, General Alger in 1837 and Govfrom Massachusetts and Gary from Connectidelphia and Wilson from Scotland. Their business activities and lives represent Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and California-as reasonable a geographical division as could be desired.

Respecting public position, Mr. Sherman has been in active service forty-two years, a leading Representative in Congress, a Senator, a Secretary of the Treasury who achieved resumption of specie payments, and since a Senator. Mr. Long has been Governor of Massachusetts, and General Alger of Michigan, and it is no secret that Messrs. Bliss and Gage, except for unwillingness to leave business duties, might have held high office in their States. Mr. Wilson has been in Congress, but is more widely known for his services as professor of the Iowa Agricultural College, and Judge McKenna has been in Congress, but has won greater reputation on the Bench. Mr. Gary, an Abolitionist when that name was one of repreach, a Republican of oldtime and unwavering faith, though long shut out of public service by Democratic machinery and its resulting majorities in Maryland, has in his own State as high appreciation and honor as others who have enjoyed a surrounding atmosphere of greater honesty and freedom,

The duties to which these men are called are to a large extent those for which they have especial training. Senator Sherman has been so long on the Committee of Foreign Relations that he has little to learn about the duties of the high office which he accepts. Mr. Gage has distinguished himself by making a Chicago bank scarcely second in volume of legitimate business to any other in the country, and as President of the World's Fair displayed great executive ability. General Alger was a soldier of merit, and has been honored by his former comrades, and it of the Iowa College. Judge Mc-Kenna leaped into the front rank as a lawyer early in life, and has since won distinction as a Judge. Governor Long, Mr. Gary and Mr. Bliss possess business and executive abilities, and are believed to be equal to the new responsibilities they have assumed.

It is a Cabinet for practical work, and not mere parade. It is also a Cabinet of warm and sincere friends of the President, and much will be expected of it in making the new Administra-

## TO SUPPLEMENT THE DECALOGUE.

The introduction of a bill in the Kansas Legislature re-enacting the Ten Commandments, and making their enforcement a part of the criminal procedure of the State, has provoked comments of a humorous nature from trivial-minded persons who do not appreciate the devout character of the average Kansas legislator or his profound reverence for Scriptural precedents. This is all wrong. Mr. Walters, of Labette County, who introduced the bill, was evidently deeply serious about it. That appears from the preamble, which sets forth that "the men of the present generation have become doubters and 'scoffers; have strayed from the religion of their fathers; no longer live in the fear of God; and, "having no fear of punishment beyond the grave. "they wantonly violate the law given to the "world from Mount Sinai." After reciting in full the Ten Commandments, which it re-enacts, the bill provides separate penalties for the violation of each one. This, as will be readily observed, corrects an important omission in the original tables, which in the hurry of the moment doubtless escaped the attention of Moses. Mr. Walters deserves great credit for his discovery of the omission and his effort to correct it by supplemental legislation. Some Kansas gelo did for Moses, and set him up in enduring bronze in the Capitol at Topeka. There is this also to be said of the proposed law-that, un-States engaged in reforming the Universe, it is interfere with the plans of honest farmers who want to pay their debts in fifty-cent dollars, or the enforcement of the Ninth might hinder the free expression of their opinions about the cred-

itors who kick at it. Mr. Walters's reasons for introducing the bill have not yet been made known except as they appear in the preamble. But it is not impossible that they relate somewhat to existing political conditions in the country as they appear from the Kansas point of view. It is known, of course, to all careful readers of the Pentateuch that when Moses came down from the mountain with the first edition of the Decalogue he found the children of Israel worshipping a golden calf, upon which he lost his temper and broke the tables. In the view of Kansas statesmen, as expressed on the stump, in the press and in the devotions of the legislative chaplains, the American people have been doing what the children of Israel did-they have fallen down and worshipped a golden calf. And the behavior of the Kansas statesmen since they found it out has been a close copy of Moses. They lost their temper and broke up the entire Decalogue. In-

deed, if we may judge from their language, they

not concentrate their votes, and though some sons of Levi did on the occasion referred to: "and every man his companion, and every man "his neighbor." Fortunately, they haven't purall of them-that would arise to perplex if not | sued the Scriptural parallel so far as that. Let the Decalogue with the necessary supplementary

legislation. We observe with pain a report in "The Kansas City Star" that Mr. Hackney, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was referred, "sees in it an opportunity to inject a little fun into the proceedings of the House." Hackney ought to be ashamed of himself.

#### A BAD TRICK IN CRETE.

Nothing could create a much worse impression in the Cretan business than the revelation of the fact that the Turkish officials at Canea have all along had on hand plenty of money with which to pay the gendarmery, and money intended for that purpose, and yet have not pald them. This is not a mere espisode of the troubles in Crete. It comes very near being the root and source of them. A year ago, as will be remembered, it was discovered that Turkish officials at Constantinople had robbed the Cretan treaspry of about \$500,000. At the same time there was a deficit in the Cretan budget of a similar amount. The Cretans proposed that the Porte should reimburse them for the thefts of its officials, and thus wipe out the deficit. It refused. Then they proposed, since they must have money to pay the gendarmery and for other purposes, to make a loan for \$500,000. Christians and Mussulmans alike favored the plan, and the Governor, Karatheodory, approved it. But the Porte, for no apparent reason, vetoed it. Thereupon Karatheodory, one of the best Governors Crete has ever had, resigned in despair, the gendarmery became mutinous, and the isl-

and burst into revolt. Now it appears that the Turkish officials have all along had the money for the gendarmes, but ernor Long in 1838. In birthplace Sherman and have been deliberately withholding it. A few Alger are from Ohio, Long from Maine, Bliss days ago the gendarmes demanded their money. and when it was denied them became violent, cut, Gage from New-York, McKenna from Phila- and several men were killed. And all the time the Turkish officials had the money in their pockets. A more abominable piece of wanton wickedness is not easily imagined. There are probably not more than two other countries in which it could have occurred. Why it was done is matter for conjecture, but most people will probably soon form a pretty positive opinion about it. That will be, that it was done under orders from Constantinople, deliberately given for the purpose of causing embarrassment and provoking disturbances in Crete, which latter would, of course, furnish pretext for postponement of the promised reforms. That is an unpleasant opinion to hold of any government, but it is warranted by the known facts of former Turkish history, and there is no indication that the character of Turkish administration has changed for the better in recent years.

#### COMMENTS FROM OVER-SEA.

British discussions of American affairs are usually interesting, and sometimes intelligent. The criticisms of President McKinley's Inaugural Address thus far quoted form no exception to the rule. Their interest is subjective rather than objective. Their effect upon the President's utterances, whether elucidatory or destructive, is nil. They beautifully reveal, however, as scarcely anything else could do, the workings of the British mind and the manper in which it takes cognizance of things American.

The foremest Conservative organ, "The London Standard," for example, says: "The refrain of the discourse is not peace with all men, but more Protection." Is peace, then, to be maintained only through Free Trade? Was peace unknown to mankind before the advent of Richand Cobden? And has Great Britain been the most peaceful of all Powers since the repeal of would be difficult to suggest a man better quali- the Corn Laws? So far as can at this distance fied for the post of Secretary of Agriculture than be observed, the Protectionist nations are entoring about as much peace and good-will a the one Free Trade nation. Certainly, Protect tionist America is and has been no more bellicose than Free Trade Great Britain. It is a curious delusion that regard for domestic industries and welfare must necessarily mean hostility to the rest of the world. Nor is "The Standard" more happy in its lamentation over the expected "blows aimed at the British wool len industries," when a representative organ of those industries has over and over again declared the Protectionist rolley to be the correct one, which ought to prevail not only in the United States but in the United Kingdom as well. And when it pitles this country for "preying upon its own vitals," it provokes more smiles and mirth than anything else from those who remember the world-envied prosperity and progress this Nation has enjoyed under Protec-

While thus "The Standard," which as a Conservative organ accepted Free Trade with reluctance and is even now half-inclined to lament the impracticability of restoring Protection in Great Britain, takes up the cudgels against American Protection, "The Daily News," the most ultra Free Trade of all Free Trade Liberals, imagines that it sees in the President's tariff utterances an attempt at a compromise, and cherishes hopes that he may presently come out as good a Free Trader as any Cobdenite of them all. It oracularly remarks that the United States "will never have an ex-"port trade to speak of while it deprives itself of cheap raw materials," blissfully ignoring the facts that this country already has, and long has had, the second largest export trade in the world; that in 1892, under "McKinleyism," it had the largest export trade it has ever had, almost rivalling that of Great Britain herself; that it is the one great Nation whose exports habitually exceed its imports; and that it is itself the greatest producer of "cheap raw masculptor should do for him what Michael Anterials" in the world. Against the remarks of "The Daily News" it may be pertinent to quote the words of another great British authority, the commercial statistician of "Whitaker's Allike most of the legislation of Kansas and other manae," who says that England is the best cus tomer of the United States, that nearly all goods entirely harmless; unless, indeed, strict con- exported from the United States to England are struction of the Eighth Commandment might of native growth or manufacture, and that the British trade is therefore most satisfactory to

this country. The somewhat Jingoish Conservative "Globe" observes that the President's address "does not commend itself to British manufacturers "and merchants"; which may be entirely true. There is an old song of which the refrain is 'Nobody asked you, sir,' she said." The American President can endure with equanimity the reproach of not having consulted the British Board of Trade concerning his tariff policy. Nor is "The St. James's Gazette's" remark, that Mr. McKinley is not an authority on the subject of American merchant shipping because he comes from an inland State, more formidable. Stephen Decatur, Robert Fulton and David G. Farragut came from inland regions, yet they were pretty good authorities on matters pertaining that into the legislative hopper? to ocean pavigation.

Our British cousins naturally take British views of American things, as indeed they must do and ought to do; just as Americans take American views of British things. Probably the former views are, on the whole, as intelligent and as just as the latter. It must be confessed that American comments on British affairs have, some of them, been sometimes chiefly its result, in reality, the Greeley electors did have been ready for some time to do as the characterized by misinformation and prejudice.

But the British Nation did not on account of them reverse its policy or waver in the slightest degree from the course it had marked out for itself. There is no reason, either, why this Nation, or its President, should be seriously affected by adverse British criticisms. The two nations are big enough and sensible enough to disagree without in the least straining friendship, and each is old enough and strong enough to stand alone without the other's coddling.

# THE CONTROL OF CHICKENS.

A correspondent in Wisconsin writes to call our attention to a signal municipal triumph over a domestic animal which has been turning liberty into license. He incloses a newspaper clipping giving an account of the placing of the chickens under police surveillance in certain parts of Milwaukee. It appears that heretofore the domestic hen has enjoyed peculiar privileges in Milwaukee. We have a vague notion that these may have been originally guaranteed her in the city's charter, or something of that sort, though we may be mistaken. Anyhow, the hen and freedom have been synonymous in Milwaukee. It is true that the historian can point his finger to instances when she has been deprived of her liberty, but in every such case, we believe, she has been promptly released on a writ of habeas corpus.

But it seems from the before mentioned clipping that for some time an agitation has been going on for an abrogation of the treaty with the hickens. In the City Council this opposition was led by Alderman Maphay. But the chickenraisers were powerful in the Council and the Alderman had a hard fight to carry his point, though to a disinterested observer it seems that it was high time that something was done. In the business section especially the wandering chickens were growing to be little short of a nuisance. The larger and more indolent breeds had become haughty and overbearing to a degree, often refusing to move out of the way for the customary "Shoo!" whether uttered in English or German. Many well-known citizens tripped over large Brahma hens or Shanghal roosters and fell heavily to the stone walk. One old Plymouth Rock took two falls out of Alderman Maphay himself, thereby showing her indiscretion, since this tended to increase rather than to diminish his opposition. The smaller and more excitable breeds went to the other extreme, but were no less a nuisance. They were constantly becoming frightened, flying about and creating a disturbance with their incessant cackling. One nervous Leghorn pullet used to fly to the top of the flagpole on the Farmers and Manufacturers' National Bank every time the fire company appeared on the street, where she would cackle till she was hoarse. Another speckled hen of uncertain breed acquired the habit at sunset each evering of going to roost on the slanting pole of the first trolley-car which came along. While this practice was not a direct hardship on any one, Alderman Maphay urged that it tended to impress the stranger in town with an idea of Milwaukee's bucolic character which was not justified by her population and volume of business.

When the matter came up in the Council the chicken-owners made a vigorous protest. They freely charged that the citizens who had been tripped up by the fowls had been in a condition to see more poultry than actually existed, and that in trying to avoid the imaginary they had tumbled over the real. The bottom was knocked out of this argument, however, when it was shown that the president of the East Side Prohibition Club had several times fallen down over indolent hens, and that on one such occasion an enterprising young pullet had rushed up and scized and swallowed his diamond shirt stud. "Is the time coming," pointedly asked Alderman Maphay, "when grave! won't be good enough "for our chickens and the city will be called upon "to provide for them tin pans of fifteen-carat "diamonds on every corner?" This somewhat disconcerted the chicken-raisers, and there were loud cheers from the taxpayers among the oppo

But when the matter came to actual vote the motion that chickens be not allowed to run at large was lost. Alderman Maphay, however, was resourceful, and immediately proposed a compromise by establishing chicken limits on the plan of fire limits. This he finally carried through, the East Side district being bounded by Wisconsin and Milwaukee sts., Ogden-ave. and the lake shore; the West Side district by Thirteenth. Clybourne, Twenty-fifth and Wells sts., and the South Side district to include all of the residence neighborhood. Within these limits no chickens are now allowed to run at large in the streets. A man may attach a string to his hen's leg and lead her about, but if he let go the string she is liable to be taken up and im pounded. All public nests found within the chicken limits will be confiscated and the eggs turned over to the Almshouse Board. Thus municipal reform marches on.

Spain wants more money for more warships; and the Cuban revolt seems no nearer being suppressed than it was a year ago.

Well, the new torpedo-boat does seem to be a flyer and no mistake. Thirty knots an hour is good time. But it is not the world's record yet, not by a good deal. Three knots more must be added to it, and can be, if Yankee shipwrights do their best.

In this heyday of Inauguration joyfulness there is only one thing that causes a slight twinge of sadness, and that is about Thurber. To a delegation of newspaper men who called to pay their farewell respects to Mr. Cleveland, Thurber said fraternally, "I am something of a liar myself." The spirit of every one reading this must rise in instant protest. Of course, that statement was not true until it was uttered, and only became true in process of its utterance. It is impossible to believe that Thurber, that Avatar of worshipping fidelity, that living refutation of the proverb that no man is a hero to his private secretary, ever before told a lie. Perhaps he is to be forgiven this once, for he was about to step down from his orbital pathway among the stars swinging aroun 1 the central Sun, the Great Man, to the level of common mankind, and he wanted to prove his humanity by a confession of that weakness which makes all men brothers. Yes, on second thought, the world can forgive Thurber anything-if he doesn't write a book.

A pleasant voyage to the Maple, and may the gunning and fishing in classic Currituck be exactly to the ex-President's taste!

Spain has decided to postpone indefinitely the application of the much-talked-of Cuban reforms. That is an unmistakable admission that the insurgents have not been suppressed, not even in Pinar del Rio. If the reforms are to wait until Spanish supremacy is fully restored, they will wait forever.

Senator Martin's bill to prohibit the sale at retail of any article of merchandise for less than its cost, or at a price so low as to injure any competitor, is calculated to make this mortal state in general, and the State of New-York in particular, appear contemptible, and to enhance the prospective joys of heaven. What does a member of the Legislature think that he is thinking about when he unloads such grist as

The Tribune's Inaugural supplement to-day is a great paper and contains a lot of political history of past campaigns and Administrations, which is better reading, perhaps, for Republicans than for Democrats, but is, withal, fair and interesting. We note that while the pictures of many Presidents are given at the proper place, under the 1884 campaign and the Administration following the picture of James G. Blaine is given where Cleveland's might have been expected.—(The Waterbury American.

The portraits given were those of the Republican Presidents and Presidential candidates. For

that reason Mr. Blaine's was given instead of Mr. Cleveland's in the chapter on the campaign of 1884; just as, in an earlier chapter, that of John C. Fremont was given instead of that of James Buchanan. Our Connecticut contemporary's opinion, that it was "a great paper," seems to be pretty well shared by the public, since the entire very large edition was quickly purchased, and a second edition was called for and is now on the press.

"Between more loans and more revenue," says President McKinley, "there ought to be only one opinion." There is only one opinion that counts for anything, and that is the same as the Presi-

Pittsburg is to have 50-cent gas, and its purveyors expect to make money out of it. It has apparently found a way of burning its own smoke and turning its traditionary gloom into illumination pretty nearly as cheap and considerably clearer than its daylight. When the scheme is realized a pipe line to the Greater New-York would not be a bad idea, if it encounters no constitutional or other obstacle.

Nevada, measured by its population, is a small State in the group of commonwealths, and what it may do is not of much significance. There is no particular occasion for surprise, then, that its Legislature has passed a law legalizing prizefighting, nor that its Governor is ready to receive the bruisers with open arms and bestow upon them his official countenance and protection. Nor need it be a matter of wonder if the State makes an appropriation for a prize belt to the winner and presents it to him with official

The cierk of the weather was evidently out of his reckoning, and supposed that yesterday was

### PERSONAL.

Colonel William Preston Johnston has resumed his duties as president of Tulane University, New-Orleans, after spending six months in Europe.

King Menelek of Abyesinia will soon have reputation as a patron of art. A few weeks ago he was reported to have ordered from a Russian painter a battle picture representing the defeat of the Italians. Now he has commissioned the artist Schleising, of Meiningen, to paint a great panorama, to be put up in a building to be erected for the purpose.

Professor Karl Weierstrass, who recently died in Berlin, and was accounted one of the greatest mathematicians of the time, was, notwithstanding his fame, a man of great modesty Noted mathematicians of other countries not seldom came to Berlin for the express purpose of discussing abstruse questions of selence with him, and among his special admirers was the King of Sweden, who is an interested student of mathematics.

The manuscript of Wagner's early operatic fragment, "Die Hochzeit," written by him for performance in Würzburg during his residence in that city, but never published, has recently been bought by an English enthusiast, Miss Burrel, for 2,000 marks. It was presented to the Musical Society of Würzburg in 1833; when that society was dissolved one of its members obtained the manuscript, and from him it came into the possession of one Röser, a music publisher, who gave it to his son. In 1879 Wagner learned of its existence, and tried by legal means unsuccessfully to recover possession of it. The sale to the English collector was made on condition that the music should not be performed without the permission of the Wagner family. The numbers consist of an introduction, chorus and septet. It was presented to the Musical Society

Williss Warren, whose death in Georgia is announced, was regarded as the most influential negro preacher in the South. He was paster of three churches, with an aggregate membership of 10,000. When a negro was inclined to be obstreperous, Warren was often sent for, and he ocea slonally gave the offender a severe thrashing after a prayer for his soul. On one occasion, it is said, he corralled sixty-nine negro women who thought themselves too good to help their husbands, and gave them all a severe whipping, after which all went on splendidly. His power through religious zeal was almost unlimited, and he was known far and wide as "Pappy Williss." He is said to have had several thousand dollars in cash besides a great deal of personalty and the title to the church property. He appointed his own successor to the pulpits he left vacant. sionally gave the offender a severe thrashing after

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Mr. Chaffers has been prohibited from bringing suit in English courts without first obtaining the permission of a judge of the Court of Appeals. The reverend gentleman has brought suit forty-eight times within a few years against pery whom he felt that he had been aggrieved, of Canterbury, the late and present Lord Chancellors, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, four of the justices of the High Court of Judicature and the authorities of the British Museum.

A Success.—"Isn't it difficult to sell your wares on the street corners?"
"Not when I've got a crowd about me."
"How do you get the crowd?"
"I've got one of those safe-mover's signs, reading:
'Danger'. Keep off."—(Puck.

"In Chickahominy and contiguous swamps," says "The Richmond Dispatch," "Virginia raises bigger frogs, finer frogs, fatter frogs and prettler frogs than any other State in the Union. these frogs can jump higher, jump further, splash more water when they do jump, and emit a greater variety of notes in their concerts than any other frogs on the face of the globe. It is a poor specimen, indeed, of the Chickahominy frog that could not, even after a dinner of shot, have beaten Mark Twain's jumper and had a few feet to spare."

Unpardonable.-Marjorie-She threatens to that paper for publishing the details of her div

suit.

Madge—What part does she take exception to?

Marforie—As soon as she knew they were going
to print the story, she sent them her photograph
and they left it out.—(Judge.

Here is another specimen of funny English that a Paris dealer in medals is sending to English

people: "Having been asked to see a sick woman of my parish I found her agonishing and rattling in the throat. In my perplexity I did not know what it were to do and I could not give only a single hop to the family consterned; I took the medal, I bear allways, and give it to the poor womens son. Well, one hour after the young man have laid the medal upon the throat of his mother, the patient gave token of life; she could answer by token the questions of the notar and by a by prenounce some words, she who some times before could not inarticulate a single word, having the throat obstructed. Two hours later his voice was in a normal state tough a little weak; the following day every danger was away and his voice was also strong as before his malady. There was a veritable resurrection; I have seen her yesterday, the convalescence is progressing and his voice is not those of a sick, it sounds strangly and clairly. This lady wears allways my medal and will conserve it. Since, much people deal with her about the medal wich they ask her, and I would get an other one. I would see your medal upon the neck of all my parishioners." I am. Monsleur de Boyères, with respect your

parishioners.
"I am, Monsieur de Boyères, with respect your humble and devoted in Our Lords Jésus-Chritst. "LEON COCHARD, Clergyman and Curate."

Two large colonies of citizens from Western and Northwestern States are about to settle in Sumter and Lee counties, Georgia, within twenty miles of Americus. A colony of Armenians has just purchased the property of the Amoskeag Lumber Company, in the same State.

Blunderbore-I wish somebody would come in

Blunderbore—I wish somebody would come in and tell a story.

Hungerford—Are you really so fond of stories as all that?

Blunderbore—Don't care that about them (snapping his fingers); but if somebody would come in and tell one I'd have a change to spring three or four onto him.—(Beston Transcript.

It was reported in a German technical journal a few weeks ago that carbide of calcium, the new compound used in producing cheap acetylene gas, might be made into fliaments for incandescent elecric lights. The illumination thus secured would be very brilliant, it was declared, its brightness being between that of the ordinary incandescent amp and the electric arc. Mr. Edison's attention having been called to the statement, the great inventor says: "I do not think there is much in the subject mentioned."

Frederick Becker, of Darby, is an amateur breeder of blooded chickens. His brother, who spent part of the winter in Florida, returned some weeks ago, and brought with him some alligator eggs that he had secured as curios. The eggs, which resembled those of the goose, were packed in a cigar-box and surrounded with raw cotton. About three weeks ago Mr. Becker purchased an incubator, and, after placing therein a setting of chicken eggs, he found he had four vacant places, which he filled with the alligator eggs, that had been kept in a warm place over the kitchen range. Last Sunday Mr. Becker noticed a loud rattling noise, and on raising the lid found three baby alligators crawing around. They were about seven inches long and appeared fully able to shift for themselves, for they were engaged in breaking the other eggs and greedily eating their contents.—(Philadelphia Record.

TWO RAIDS. THE GREEK INVASION OF CRETE AND THE EUROPEAN CONCERT - MR. RHODES AS A WITNESS-THE TRANSVAAL'S DISCRED-

London, February 20. Mysterious are the amenities of international etiquette! The Greeks in landing troops on Turkish soil and in besieging the Sultan's garrisons in Crete have committed an overt act of war. It may be justifiable or it may be indefensible, but it is essentially an act of aggression and is equivalent to a declaration of war. The European Powers, however, instead of taking a practical, common-sense view of the Greek invasion of Crete, have united in a concert of etiquette, by which illusions are substituted for

ITED CLAIMS.

The Powers refuse to admit that there is an existing state of war, or even a remote probability of the outbreak of hostilities. They have convinced the Sultan that there is no necessity for sending reinforcements to the Island. They accept his invitation and occupy the ports themselves so as to prevent their capture by the Greeks. They are idle spectators, while Greek reinforcements are pouring into the island and the Government at Athens is making arrangements for permanent occupation and conquest. They menace the Greeks with a blockade of the Piracus if Turkish vessels are fired upon, and vaguely threaten intervention in Macedonia if the Sultan's army be sent into Tnessaly. They promise to keep both Greeks and Turks under systematic observation, to forestall the possibility of armed conflict on the mainland and on the island, and in due time to hold a conference for the amicable settlement of the Cretan question. Meanwhile, the invasion of the island continues. and is tolerated by the Powers, and hostile armies are rapidly gathering on either side of the frontier dividing Greece from Macedonia,

The Powers, after maintaining a concert of inaction for two years, during which massacres more appalling and persecutions more wanton than any of the early Christian centuries or the fanatical Middle Ages have been unchecked and unpunished, are now attempting to keep the peace of Europe by coercing combatants with arms in their hands, or rather by pretending that they will do so as a last resource. War has not been formally declared, yet the Greeks are in Crete and the Turks are not allowed to expel them; and, in an extremity, the only practical method of intervention on the mainland will be a military alliance with one combatant or the other. This is the last step on which the Powers are ever likely to agree. Meanwhile, the inscrutable concert of international etiquette is maintained and not one of the Powers will refer to a general war as within the range of probabilities. "No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope," says Sneer. "O! Lud! no, no," repiles Puff. "No scandal about European peace?" inquires England. "O! Lud! no, no," answer Russia and France in one breath.

COERCION IMPRACTICABLE.

Six flags above the ramparts of Canea and siz squadrons at anchor off the coast of Crete seem to indicate that the diplomacy of Europe is not powerless. The Powers are apparently acting together and prepared to resist Greek conquet of the island; but it is merely a policy of shillyshally and make-believe. The Greek troops are in the island, and the mass of the Cretan population has accepted them as deliverers. The civil administration of the island is passing rapidly into the hands of the Greeks. They are restoring order in Crete, and they cannot be expelled without European coercion, and it is hardly credible that this will ever be employed. The first European ship that fires upon the Greek flag will have an unenviable distinction in Christendom. The blockade of the Piraeus would be unpopular alike in London, Paris and Rome. The enforced expulsion of the Greeks from Crete and the surrender of the island to the Turkish Pachas would be crimes against civilization for which no European Government not absolutely autocratic could accept responsibility. The Greeks may be threatened with discipline, but they are not likely to be coerced into abandoning a work of mercy which commands the sympathy of the Christian

world.

submission to a campaign of aggression on the part of the little maritime Kingdom without suffering a fatal loss of prestige in the Mahometan world. They may not be able to hit back in Crete when their ironclads are so rusty from disuse that it is hardly possible to send them to sea; but they can concentrate a powerful army in Macedonia for military operations on the mainland, and it is difficult to understand on what grounds European coercion is to be justified. The Greeks are taking away a valuable Turkish province, and the Powers are not prepared to compel them to desist. The Powers in their turn cannot complain if the Turks refuse to give up Crete without a fight in Thessaly. If war once begins, the Powers cannot bring it to an end without military intervention, which would be more likely to produce a European conflict than to "localize" existing hostilities.

What paralyzes European action is uncertainty

respecting Russia's secret motives and purposes. The royal family at Athens is intimately related with the imperial family at St. Petersburg. The Czar owes his life to Prince George, his cousin, who commands the Greek fleet and is now the hero and idol of Crete. Russia and Greece are bound together by religious ties, and have common interests in the ultimate partition of the Turkish Empire. It is scarcely credible that the King of Greece would have sent his fleet to Crete and mobilized his army for active service in Thessaly and Macedonia unless he had been assured in advance that he could depend upon the moral support of Russia. The existence of a secret understanding between the royal families at Athens and St. Petersburg is a favorite theory in diplomatic circles, because it explains everything that is now happening and enables the dullest observer to forecast what is impending in the Near East. It may be an erroneous conjecture, but it seems to be entertained seriously in the Foreign Offices of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and creates distrust of all concerted action on the part of the Powers.

Meanwhile, whatever may be the secret history of Greek intervention in Crete, it is generous in motive and chivalrous in deed. Cynics assert with a sneer that the Greeks have been careful to strike the Turks in Crete, where they could not be attacked in return; but this cavilling criticism is answered by the preparations for war on the mainland, where the King's troops will be exposed to assault from an army of superior strength. Enlightened self-interest is not without weight in determining a national policy which will bring the largest island of the Aegean Sea under Greek domination; but the cause of the Cretan refugees has been taken up in a spirit of self-sacrifice and chivalry and a work of mercy and rescue which the European Powers have hesitated to perform is bravely attempted by the little maritime King-

Greece is the courageous knight of civilisa tion, whose sword has suddenly been draws against the terrible dragon of Turkish misrula It is a commanding figure that appeals strongly to the imagination of men and nations, and tends to renew human faith in the moral gorernment of the world.

# MR. RHODES'S RAID.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has ventured this week to institute a comparison between the Greeks and Jameson's raiders. Sir William Harcourt had asked him to justify his action in placing on the porders of the Transvaal a body of troops for use in military and revolutionary open Mr. Rhodes, with that flippancy of manner and the light-hearted sense of responsibility wh have characterized his conduct as a witness be-